THE CONDUCT OF THE TWO B——RS VINDICATED; THE EXAMINER's Numerous CONTRADICTIONS and INCONSISTENCIES Exemplify'd; His False FACTS Delineated, AND His Romantic CONJECTURES Exploded.

Cave, Cave, tollo Cornua. HOR.
About it Goddeſs and about it. POPE.

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THE

EXAMINATION

EXAMIN'D.

THAT unhappy Prince *Charles* the firſt, in the midſt of his troubles, was reported to ſay, that the *Engliſh* were a grave and wiſe people, and in regard to his own affairs, only concluded them impos'd upon or miſled. Had that generous Monarch been now alive, and obſerv'd what wild and inconſiſtent whims catch the attention of the multitude, his opinion would probably have been ſtill the ſame, for who is more wiſe, than him that can pleaſurably ſubmit to be cheated?

The modern ſcheme for writing politicks is to get together all the tittle tattle of the times, whether pick'd up at private goſſippings, or publick news ſhops, and in every vacancy of known facts, which are only here and there ſcatter'd at large, to throw in the others by way of amuſing incidents to fill up the ſpaces, and bundle the whole together, by way of elegant romance, not conſidering how

much eaſier it is to fill peoples heads with fictitious whims, than to eradicate error.

If men of letters did reflect a moment on the conſequences naturally reſulting from works meerly calculated to inflame the minds of the people, they would ſurely be very cautious what kind of thoughts they committed to the preſs, and how they endeavour'd to inculcate into the weak or prejudic'd, ſentiments that evidently contribute to unlooſe the tyes of affection and duty, and break the bands of unity, between the legiſlature and the ſubject, and between man and man: or at leaſt when faction ſeduces them to turn their talents this way, they would be very careful to reſt ſolely on facts, and not in order to be admir'd, ground their whole doctrine on fiction.

The main end of this kind of writing is to ſet the people a ſtaring, and the author's principal merit conſiſts, in the difficulty of being underſtood. For that reaſon he will meet preſent applauſe, and as his labours outrun the capacity of every peruſer, ſo are they to be juſtly concluded the work of ſome eminent hand. However this approbation happily laſts no longer, than until ſome dextrous enquirer truches the performance, as *Ithuriel* did the toad in *Milton*, when inſtantly the fallacy's unmask'd, and the deceiver appears in his natural ſhape and colouring.

We are to conſider the pamphlet before us in the light of a novel, that by being interſpers'd with ſome facts, and much virulence, has the ſanction ſtamp'd upon it of a very excellent compoſition.

Thoſe who read it need not to be told that the firſt ſeven pages are meer invention, at leaſt appear not with any kind of evidence to ſhew the contrary, and in the middle of the eighth page we fall upon a ſimple fact, but whether that be true or falſe in the light the author has ſtated it, is another queſtion. This is the ſecret treaty of *Hanau*, propos'd by the Emperor, and rejected at the Court of *Great Britain*, and as our author ſays by the influence of the two B——rs. Thoſe who do, or think they know better, are of a very different opinion. But we muſt firſt conſider, what this author has forgot, that is, whether this treaty ought to have been rejected, or not, and then by whom it was rejected. The treaty of *Hanau* was on the carpet at the ſame time with another negotiating at *Worms*; and it's very difficult to conceive how they could both have operated to effect, and therefore if it was true, as I think has never been diſputed, that lord *C*——*t* patronis'd the laſt, it is moſt probable that he rejected the firſt. And as it is likewiſe a very well known fact, that he was ſtrongly oppos'd by the two B——rs and their party, in regard to the treaty of *Worms*, it is next to certain that they eſpous'd the treaty of *Hanau*, and this author may well ſay it's ſtrange that the two B——rs ſhould oppoſe the treaty of *Hanau*, which intended the peace they aim'd at. But it is full as ſtrange how he came by his information, which is not only wide of truth, but proves ſo on the face of the argument, even as himſelf ſtates it. But we ſhall meet with ſtranger things than this, in every page we purſue.

The truth of the matter is, that the treaty of *Hanau* was negotiated to counteract the treaty of *Worms*, and becauſe the latter took effect, the former was in courſe rejected, and the moſt that can at preſent be ſaid of either of them, is, that the one pointed out a well concerted war, the other gave us a chance for returning again to our old pacific diſpoſition, which ſufficiently confirms, that the notion of the two B——rs having prevented its taking place, is a meer whim.

I muſt here beg leave to make an obſervation which will be found to hold true through the whole courſe of this diſpute, which is, that the author of the examination has either miſtaken his leſſon, or his warm ſpirits have carried him beyond his judgment or knowledge, or both. For this, as will be ſeen, is not the only point wherein he does the party he ſeems to engage in a ſenſible injury; as he will find it impoſſible to reconcile his notion of the two B——rs obſtructing both treaties, with the end for which they were ſeparately purſued; nor can it be for the intereſt he ſeems to embrace to charge my lord *C——t* with eſpouſing two contradictory treaties, which can only be meant by throwing the rejection of that of *Hanau* on the two B——rs. Nor as I remember is the fact true, that a clamour was rais'd againſt lord *G——lle* on that account, for ſurely in this, the time is miſtaken, and the two events confounded. For ſuch a clamour there really was on the concluſion of the treaty of *Worms*, but not when negotiating that of *Hanau*. And this ſeems better to connect with the reſt of the author's

thor's reflections, which what he has now ſtated ſeems wholly to perplex and confound.

The concluſion drawn by him herefrom is truly whimſical. Though if the antecedent was true the conſequent would be well enough. But it ſeems as if one was made for the other, and in this light he might very well ſay, as he has done in page 10, *that the two B—— rs would neither give the —— leave to get out of the war, nor ſuffer him to carry it on.* But this only increaſes the wantonneſs of the thought, and in every reſpect confirms its abſurdity. And to make this the baſis for the Pretender's attempt on the throne, is ſo forc'd, that one would believe ſuch wild deductions were merely made, to draw the reader into admiration of the author's ſurpriſing abilities.

There was certainly ſomething very extraordinary in the conduct of the two B——rs, when it was publickly known that the Pretender was landed in *Scotland*, but however extraordinary that tranſaction appears, it will not juſtify any man in preſuming a colluſion. But here it is neceſſary to ſettle one point, without which the whole argument may be deficient in the neceſſary lights that ſhould lead us into the paths of truth. Before this pamphlet appear'd, the general opinion was, that the two B——rs were rather wanting in ſkill, here they are ſuppos'd in the whole courſe of the novel before us to be extreme deep and artful politicians; how long this has been diſcover'd I can't pretend to ſay, but theſe contradictory ſentiments by the ſame people, of the ſame men, expreſſes a very notorious want of penetration, and

if

if they continue moving in the ſame road of contradiction, I can't ſee how we ſhall be able to reconcile the patriot, with the man of ſenſe, much leſs be induced to take part with men, who build their politicks on ſo ſandy a foundation. For my own part I neither ſee them in the light they were firſt repreſented, nor as now this author would have them appear; either characteriſtic ſeems to me rather calculated for romance, than ſuited to the gravity of reaſoning on government. And yet if the two B——rs are not allow'd to be rank'd amongſt the greateſt politicians in *Europe*, I ſee not how the author of the examination will prove one tittle of what he writes, for hereupon his whole work is conſtructed; and unleſs he intends like *Milton* to make the devil his hero, it is aſtoniſhing on what principle he has rais'd thoſe, who he ſeems to deteſt, to ſuch diſtinguiſh'd dignity, while at the ſame time he lowers his real hero, in point of underſtanding, below the common rank of men, and ſhews him baffled in every attempt, and at laſt laugh'd at and excluded. This I muſt confeſs is a new ſyſtem in the ſcience of political writing, and peculiar to this author.

There is another matter equally meriting our notice, which is, the ſtrange and uncommon virulence of the ſtyle, which ſeems to indicate either that the author wants breeding, is following the example of a perſon now in high preferment, and for the ſame reaſon, or has been perſonally treated out of meaſure ill. Perhaps the laſt may be ſome juſtification, but what it has to do with any part of the argument, or how to engage the affections of the

the people, or in any reſpect to bring them to their ſenſes, unleſs he ſuppoſes all the better part of mankind educated at *Billingſgate*, is to me totally inconceivable. Neither can I reconcile another particular to common ſenſe, which is that the two B——rs affecting to diſbelieve the report of a growing rebellion, ſhould inflame the people into a reſentment againſt lord *G——lle*, *upon a ſuppoſition that he intended thereby to caſt the ſlur of jacobitiſm upon the violences of the faction, and to derive an argument from thence to be the better juſtified, in a farther proſecution of the war.* If ſuch inconſiſtencies can any way be reconcil'd, it is by preſuming here, that the author intends no very happy compliment to his hero, but for my own part, I muſt honeſtly confeſs, this is, if poſſible, more incomprehenſible than the preceding.

The next ſection of page 11, is an inſtance how partial every man is to his own failings, and how ſevere upon thoſe of others, to ſee the epithets, *paſſionate*, and *frantic* uſed, and forgot at almoſt the ſame inſtant, and even apply'd to a matter that ſeems to have been very calmly conducted, muſt ſurely induce this gentleman to recollect how much he forgets himſelf; for if he had conſider'd how ſlowly we came into the war, and how cooly we purſued it, he would never have dreamt that either paſſionate or frantic people had any thing to do with it. *But how this furniſh'd the faction with time and leiſure to concert ſome new pretence to keep up the ſpirit of oppoſition*, the writer only can account for, and this *paſſionate* temper *produces an effect of*

which

which it will be proper to furniſh the world with three notable inſtances.

There is ſomething in the next paragraph, page 12, a little perplexing in one of the *notable inſtances* of ſending commodore *Barnet* to the *Eaſt Indies*, which no miſrepreſentation could give a *foreign complection* to, becauſe *it may be truly ſaid, that the E——t I——a C——y ſtands indebted to the two B——rs, for the favours they have ſince receiv'd at the hands of M. de la Bourdonnais.*

The next *notable inſtance* is leſs wild and inconſiſtent, and the fact, as the author would have it, ſtands thus. The new miniſtry deſir'd that *Leſtock* might be recall'd becauſe he differ'd with *Matthews*, and were the warmer in their inſtances, as having heard that it was the common diſcourſe in *France*, that *Leſtock* wou'd not fight. This the old miniſtry oppos'd, and why they did ſo appears by the means they purſued afterwards, to ruin *Matthews* and ſave *Leſtock*. Though *Matthews* undertook the command in the *Mediterranean* on their expreſs promiſe to recall *Leſtock*. This is the genuine ſenſe of the paragraph page 13, which I could not repeat with all its virulence and verboſity without offending the ear of a modeſt reader. I can't help thinking with this author that Mr. *Matthews* was much the honeſter man of the two, and that as it relates to the engagement in the *Mediterranean* had very hard uſage. But that the *French* knew *Leſtock* would not fight, or that the old miniſtry promis'd *Matthews* he ſhould be recall'd, requires ſome better proof to be credited, otherwiſe I conceive this writer is acting the ſame

part,

part, he complains of, in the two B----rs, and very unbecoming a man of honour.

The next is a *notable inſtance* indeed, but the writer wants temper to relate the affair, as it really was. For although it may be very true, that the ſcheme was well concerted between the allies, for the carrying the war into *France*, on the two different ſides, and had a reaſonable appearance of ſucceſs; yet as experience convinc'd us afterwards, that the *Dutch* would not fight, I believe there were other reaſons given, why various propoſals were not excepted, than any impediment laid in the way by the two B-----rs. But what that army was, conſiſting of *Engliſh*, *Hanoverians*, *Auſtrians*, and *Dutch*, amounting to 85,000 men, *fluſh'd with the victory of the preceding year*, had no exiſtence but in the author's imagination; nor does it appear that the *Auſtrians* and *Dutch* had ever yet been try'd, or in the victory, I ſuppoſe pointed at. Is it very clear that the *Hanoverians* did their duty? I remember the general opinion was otherwiſe, and ſo it was in relation to the conduct of affairs in *Flanders*, and both until now remain uncontradicted. But whether the crime of inaction is to be placed to the account of general *Wade*, as under the direction of the two B---rs, or to the duke *de Aremberg*, as was then generally reported, or perhaps to what ſeems really the fact, the ſuperiority of the *French* army, and the queſtionable conduct of the *Dutch*, it is evident from the author's own ſhewing, that materials for a ſiege were to be brought from a place very diſtant; and if it be likewiſe true, as is

here admitted, that the *French* took the field earlier, and gained a place or two of the *Dutch* barrier; it is moſt probable their army was ſuperior, or better provided, or both; and it is not eaſy to be conceiv'd, how the allied army were to penetrate into *France*, or form grand ſieges, when on this gentleman's own ſhewing, they were not in a capacity to prevent the enemy taking their towns. In which light the wiſdom of the two B----rs is ſufficiently apparent, when on the requiſition of the artillery, they objected both to the parting with it, and to the expence of ill tim'd, and romantic ſieges. I muſt confeſs the examiner ſhines in this article, for he ſhews, whether deſignedly or not, the two B----rs in a very happy light, at the ſame time that he makes a raw army, and part of them not to be depended on, capable of doing more under general *Wade* in one campaign, than the great duke of *Marlborough* was able to effect after all his victories, and in the face of a better general, with a ſuperior army. But this I only rank among theſe ſort of pleaſantries, wherewith this gentleman has very ſucceſsfully amuſed the public.

As we travel through page 16 and 17, we find the drama working up, to ſome kind of ſhape and colouring: and the two B——rs on the point of being diſcarded themſelves, removing all their oppoſers, and introducing into their places, ſuch whom they thought moſt eligible. It is amazing in this inſtance, as well as in many others, how the public came to miſtake this author's drift, and ran away with a notion that he was writing againſt the

two B——rs when it is evident that he only here and there abuſes them to give the better colour to his main deſign, which is to celebrate them as the greateſt politicians, *Britain* ever produced. For this on his own ſhewing was a ſtroke of politicks that out Cecil'd *Cecil*, ſince to be abſolutely in diſfavour of their ſovereign, *whoſe patience could endure no longer, conſcious that he muſt have determin'd within himſelf to abandon them, and the B---rs thus circumſtanc'd enabled to perform their contract with the broad-bottoms*, is too broad an abſurdity for any body to produce but the examiner, unleſs he means thereby to joke with his reader, and turn the whole conduct of his piece into irony.

Perſonal reflection ſeems to be the glory of this author, abſurdity his delight, and fair argument his averſion. A perſon is here ſingled out from the herd of broad-bottoms to be ſhewn away to the publick as an actual adherent to the Pretender, confeſſing all this to his ſovereign, who likewiſe knew it before, and is now forced upon the throne by the influence of the two B——rs. I ſhall leave that gentleman to vindicate his own honour, which I ſuppoſe he is able to do, but there is ſomething ſo extremely ſenſeleſs, not to ſay wicked in theſe ſort of reflections that may render them much below the notice of a man of dignity, and I don't ſee why, if there is the leaſt ſpice of truth, in theſe warm and unguarded ſuggeſtions, but that the two B——rs might without any regard to the ſanction of their ſovereign, have new moulded the conſtitution into what ſhape or figure they pleas'd,

and at a time too when they chiefly fear'd being themſelves diſcarded. Many wild fancies I have heard in diſcourſe, and read in pamphlets, relative to public affairs, but ſuch ſtuff as this, ſo ungrounded and incongruous, I believe is not to be match'd, by the moſt ſanguine partizan, that ever let looſe his imagination, or ſuffer'd his pen to ſcribble at random. But he has happily clear'd all this matter up in the next page, and after a courſe of unmatchable elegancies in deſcribing the triumph of one of the B——rs at the head of the broad-bottoms, he ſeems to think that his relation *will ſurpaſs the comprehenſion of all mankind who ſhall hereafter read the ſtory of theſe times.* I will beg leave to add, that it really ſurpaſſes the comprehenſion of all who live now, and conceive that poſterity will ſee it in the ſame light we at preſent do, which is that of a romance, calculated to enrich the bookſeller, and to deliver down the author as a perſon of unequal'd invention.

But as if all the worſt paſſions that ever diſgraced human nature, were concenter'd in one man, and blended into one performance, envy muſt among the reſt expoſe its ſnaky ringlets, and point at men, whom the ſame author ſhews to be exquiſitely wiſe, becauſe, *they had not great fore-fathers, nor were of equal extraction to a thouſand other lords and gentlemen in this nation.* I have omitted their want of abilities equal to the ſame thouſand, by reaſon that I would not have the examiner eternally contradicting himſelf. For it is but too plain on the face of his own ſhewing, that had we a thouſand

ſand ſuch cunning men, as he makes the two B——rs to be, I don't know what would become of us. But as to their deſcent and pedigree I ſhall leave it to be ſettled between Mr. *Anſtis* and the examiner.

After all this which is heretofore ſaid to ſurpaſs human comprehenſion, we find in the laſt ſection of page 19, that, *the ſecret cauſe of this, however, cannot be long look'd for but it muſt be found.* And found it is in the corruption eſtabliſh'd by the late E— of *O——d.* There is I am afraid but too much truth in that gentleman's eſtabliſhing corruption, and that it has operated in many reſpects very fatally. But ſeems to have very little to do with the preſent argument, the management of the—— and the conteſt between contending miniſters, in the light here ſtated, as will be evidently ſhewn in a few pages forwards, where it comes more aptly in.

In conſequence of this great diſcovery, it ſeems the poor Tories were drawn in only to be cheated, and the Jacobites with good reaſon, found cauſe to rejoice. This good reaſon is that few of them were the better for the change, inſtead whereof the Whig influence predominated more than ever, and the Jacobites rejoice in having acted as joint tools with the Tories to bring all this about. This is one other of the excellences of this author, in matter of argument, but reflections thereon are endleſs; they hold fairly through, and mark themſelves as they paſs.

It may here be particularly noticed in the examiner's favour, that he is rather a man in the reading, than in the argumentative world, and therefore writes

writes better than he conceives. His pamphlet is a common extract from what has been publiſh'd before in the *State* of the *Nation*, but very differently underſtood. He has meerly conſider'd two points, one the order of time, which is well preſerv'd, the other is to keep the two B——rs conſtantly in his eye, and to make them the butt of his invective. But various matter occurring that he could not otherwiſe tell how to account for, his ſatyr is often turn'd into panegyric, and thus without diſcerning it moſt commonly compliments thoſe he intends to condemn; in a word, the whole is ſomething like a young lawyer's common place book, which was he to publiſh with his own reflections, would equally catch the attention of the multitude, and with the aid of a florid ſtyle, be much more read than Coke upon Lyttleton, tho' in fact one continued abſurdity. There was a performance of this nature appear'd once before entituled, *Faction Detected*, which like this was admir'd for its incomprehenſible qualities, and for being thrown together in the ſame manner, with the advantage of many words for a little money. This I ſay is the courſe of the examiner's writing, and therefore to expect facts, or when they appear rightly reaſoned upon, is quite out of the queſtion.

The two B——rs are now getting over the moſt eminent men in the city of *London*, by the means of remittances, contracts, ſubſcriptions, and benefits of embargoes. Which is rightly enough ſtated, and he might have added by hints given them, for the raiſing or lowering of the public funds.

But

But this fact is in ſome meaſure wrong turn'd, by ſhewing immediately after, that they puſh'd for popularity by taking away the negative from the lord-mayor and aldermen. But how this popularity connects with getting over the moſt eminent men, is not eaſily reconciled, and ſtill leſs with itſelf; for nothing is more true, than that they did not acquire popularity thereby, ſo that here is a ſuppoſition without ground; nor in this part is the fact as ſtated, for the reaſon for eſpouſing the annihilation of the negative, was rather to check the power of a majority of aldermen in a different intereſt, than to make themſelves popular by obliging the common council who have not an equal weight in the city with the court of aldermen, though more in number. Thus we ſee what a kind of reaſoner we have to deal with, and what the effect of medling with politicks, and diſcourſing of public affairs as matters of amuſement.

A happy invention that runs away with every thing and ſettles nothing, next brings the D——— on the ſtage to be play'd off as the dupe of the two B———rs, though it is not ſhewn that any one point was thereby attain'd; but on the contrary, if the ſyſtem given them by the examiner be the true one, by giving the D— the command of the army, the whole became totally deſtroy'd; for who can reconcile an unalterable diſpoſition for peace, a reſolution of getting out of the war at any rate, with the employing of a young man in his full ſpirits and vigour, and of naturally a gallant turn, at the head of an army? That they courted his intereſt

tereſt may be very true, but never for the purpoſe of a peace made him a general. This anſwers itſelf, and therefore merits no farther reflection.

Theſe inexperienc'd fancies are followed by others, that I know not what denomination to aſſign them. It is a character obliquely drawn of this young gentleman that is perfectly ſhocking. It is making him the agent of infamy, partiality, and oppreſſion. And this without the illuſtration of a ſingle fact, or even the pretences of one, which in my humble opinion returns it all upon the examiner's own head with intereſt, and I think it is very happy if he eſcapes ſo. His virulence has aſtoniſh'd me all along, but here is perfectly amazing. The courtier in this, has out blaz'd *Billings-gate*, and the gentleman is degraded below a common porter. But this is the ſpecie of writing, that cajoles the mob, and has that kind of policy for its guide, that it directs a man to level himſelf to the ſtandard of thoſe he writes to.

The exemplification of this, as it is term'd, only improves the invective, and faſhions it into a kind of demonſtration, that the examiner was not to be impeded in his courſe, ſo long as our language afforded words ſufficient to feed his ſpleen. So now one two B——rs are forming a deſign to create an enmity between another two B———rs, which might eaſily have been executed, if the characters of the two noble perſonages were as different, as the examiner has drawn them. His judgment in this particular, ſeems to be of a piece with all the reſt of the performance, as it is difficult to diſcover

ver whom he intends to abuſe, the two B——rs or the D——, or both, they are introduced as equally operating in the ſame bad meaſures, and are ſo hard to divide, that one knows not by any art how to ſeparate the knave from the fool, or to give either his proper character. But this is not the only part where morality is wanting, as well as good manners, nor indeed where a wrong, or a whimſical judgment is made of the moſt common tranſactions.

If the examiner is the perſon, whom the town points out as the author, it is wonderful that he ſhould lay ſo much ſtreſs on a ſubject, that is ſo very well known to have nothing in it, or at this time of day be to learn, that the F——r and the H——r A——t are upon extreme good terms; ſhould it pleaſe the Almighty to take one out of the world, that the M——y would be ſtill the ſame. Can any man who has forty years paſs'd over his head not know, that all diſtance of this kind is political affectation, and that the two B—rs and H—— A——t ſtand as well with each other as any three people in the world; why then this affected railing at the deceas'd M——r and at the two B——rs? Don't you know, Sir, that the P—e's men are only a body of reſerve, to be uſed on a pinch, and that hereafter you will not be thank'd for theſe broad puſhes; where then is all your penetration as a ſtateſman, your reaſon as a man, and your language as a gentleman? all ſacrificed to a farce, or non-entity. However as you have jumbled it together it may ſerve well enough for a winter's

evening amuſement, or apply'd to the ſtage in the nature of a tragi, comi, dramatic ſatyr.

The concluſion of this, I muſt quote entire, becauſe I do not underſtand the ſenſe ſufficiently to explain it.

" There is no man who reads this, who does " not feel the force of ſuch a battery, and who " will not acknowledge, that the virtue and ſpirit " of theſe times are abundantly too *feeble* to bear " up againſt it; unleſs with the *weight* of the whole " *cabal* for their ſupport. Page 27.

I ſhould not criticiſe on this, becauſe every writer is ſubject to little errors, but only that I fear it miſleads the reader, who will not eaſily conceive what *cabal* this is, whoſe *weight* is to *ſupport* the too *feeble* virtue and ſpirit of theſe times. This *cabal*, as appears in page 29, is the two B——rs and their adherents; but how the examiner came to think of them as the props of our feeble virtue and ſpirit, is a ſtroke of irony, if ſo intended, as far ſurpaſſes my underſtanding.

As the two B——rs were ſaid before to dupe the D—e, the examiner now takes that buſineſs out of their hands; *he is not inclin'd to draw the leaſt inference to his diſadvantage.* This is very true, for he charges him with direct facts, and leaves other people to draw inferences; *and even here thinks that no name, how reſpectable ſoever, ſhould be interpos'd between the public, and thoſe who have betrayed it.* In this all honeſt men readily agree. But let us firſt ſee any reſpectable name that does interpoſe, and then it will be time enough to conſider with

with what decency it may be prevented. This is hunting of ſhadows, and has for aught any body knows to the contrary, as little to do with the D—e, as with the two B——rs.

If the examiner is driving at a parliamentary enquiry into the diſpoſition of the public money, he might have laid before us the rectitude of ſuch a meaſure, without affronting a perſon unconcerned. It is in the breaſt of the legiſlature, and if they will not look into it, or do not ſee cauſe for ſo doing, as for any thing that appears here, there is not, I ſee no uſe of ſuch reflections, but for abuſe ſake; nor can I be pleas'd with treating men of dignity in this manner, upon ſuch wild and random evidence, that has not the appearance of a fact to ſupport it.

Here the examiner grows wanton, and after what has been ſaid, talks of tenderneſs to his *R——H——* like the Papiſt inquiſitors, who firſt torture a criminal, and deliver him over to the ſecular power to be burnt, and then deſire they will not touch his blood. The reputation of a man of honour is more to him than his blood. This tenderneſs ſeems then to conſiſt in being, *unwilling to ſuppoſe, that another of the motives for confirming this high truſt upon him was for the ſake of ruining the war with the more facility.* Which he is induced to believe, among other reaſons equally pregnant and juſt; *as firſt, his natural temper was to arms. Second, his rank put him above the controul of any collegue. Third, his inexperience in the practice of war: All of them ſuch ingredients in the compoſition of a General,*

as could not fail to lead him into ſome errors, and to create ſuch miſunderſtandings and diſſentions, as had an unavoidable tendency to ruin the war. From hence, I ſuppoſe, we are to conclude, that if a General be warm in his temper, uncontroulable by his inferiors, and inexperienc'd, he muſt conſequently be ſent abroad to ruin the war. But experience has ſhewn this not always to be a rule. As many generals have been employ'd to a contrary purpoſe, as warm in temper, as uncontroul'd, and as inexperienc'd. And the knowledge of them is too recent to need being repeated. So that this is very far from proving what the examiner aims at; but I don't know what will palliate the malice and idleneſs of his ſuggeſtions, that have no foundation, either in truth or common ſenſe.

Theſe ingredients the examiner calls *ſimples*; I ſuppoſe from the ſimplicity of thoſe who apply'd them. It is one of the many whimſical impropriеties, which ſhine in this frantic performance; an ill metaphor ſet to ſparkle in a dull period. But they were to work a ferment between the D——e and the P—— of *O——e*, by inſiſting on the firſt having the command of the *Dutch* troops; which I fancy he never coveted after he had once fatally try'd them. But the aiming at the command, I ſuppoſe, was wrong; becauſe the P—— of *O——e* was a more experienc'd general, as having never yet been in the field as a commander.

Every point, reaſon'd upon in the examiner, has its delicacy. He then ſuppoſes it may be urg'd, that, according to his own repreſentation, the

D——e

D—e had as much reaſon to complain of the two B——rs as others; which he readily grants. But then, "had the war proſper'd under his direction, "he would have owed his eſtabliſhment to his own "importance, and muſt have reduc'd *them* to a "dependance on him; whereas, the caſe being as "it is, *they*, as the only conquerors, conſider him "as a dependant on *them*, and make proviſion for "his greatneſs only to ſupport their own."

This would be excellent, if one could but diſcover, what connection there is between the ſeveral perſons pointed at, in regard to dignity, ſtation, or otherwiſe howſoever; or what dependance they can poſſibly have upon one another, more or leſs, whether the D--e conquer'd or was beaten: They could neither raiſe him higher, nor he them; there was no place the one had, which the other deſir'd. It is a mother gooſe's fable deliver'd by a mountebank to the mob, that has neither head, tail, ſenſe, nor meaning in it.

Here you are deſir'd to pauſe a moment, to reflect on the danger of a connection between the military power, and that of the cabal; that is, between a young general and the chancellor of the exchequer. I, for my part, think there would be danger, if there was no connection, or, more properly, no good underſtanding between them; becauſe the general might have his pay kept back. But this cannot be the connection the examiner means, nor can I ſurmiſe what that is. For the common connection, between all the great officers of ſtate, is a good underſtanding, neceſſary to its peace and

welfare; and if he only means that, the danger ſeems wholly to exiſt in his own crazy imagination; and is mention'd rather for the ſake of ſaying ſomething, than meaning any thing. But if he means, that a connection between them may produce a ſtanding army, in my humble opinion, it will have a direct contrary effect; becauſe, while there is peace and harmony, a ſtanding army is out of the queſtion; beſides the examiner ought to know that the cabal, as he ſtiles them, have a better ſtanding army at command, and more ſuitable to their ſupport, than any they can put the D—e at the head of; and if according to his own reaſoning, they would keep the D—e dependant, they would not, had they power, qualify him to command them; ſo that take it which way we will, the ſtanding army, and all the nonſenſe about it, is a dream. At home the King is general in courſe, and whoever is ſo deputed abroad, at his return his commiſſion ceaſes, and with it all this wiſe reaſoner's connection.

The examiner, I muſt confeſs, underſtands his trade, as he rather writes to the paſſions, than to the ſenſe of the people, and has acted his part with great ſkill and addreſs. His buſineſs is to move, not convince; and ſhould this after all turn out a piece of Court legerdemain, calculated to carry off the attention of the people from ſomething more to the purpoſe; they muſt not be angry at being deceiv'd. I have full as good grounds for this ſuggeſtion, as the examiner has for any I have yet met with. As we proceed the ſuſpicion increaſes upon us, and when we conſider who is the real hero

of

of this performance, and the critical time of its firſt publication, I am almoſt confirm'd in the fact.

It is evident to me, that the examiner is not a ſtranger to his ſubject, from whence I conclude, that by his playing tricks with it, ſomething more is meant, than appears. The D—e for a few pages has had the honour of being abus'd by him, he is now in a fair way of being made a hero; in one page he rails at him, in the next coaxes, and in the laſt almoſt deifies him; I ſuppoſe we ſhall have all this over again and again in due time and order.

It is impoſſible to anſwer theſe kind of works regularly, it is like a party of foot, purſuing a troop of light horſe, or ſcampering among the mountains after highlanders. We were juſt now perplex'd with a whim about connecting the civil and military power; and now a kind of fact is in queſtion, I ſay a kind of fact, becauſe he keeps upon the preſumption, with a guard againſt being caught by any direct aſſertion; he would fain have it believ'd, though he knows it is not true, that the common men are diſbanded, and the officers kept in full pay, which he means, if he means any thing, by the manner of diſbanding now, different from former cuſtom, and the ſituation the miniſtry remain in, to raiſe a new army at their own pleaſure: Now to make this matter ſhort, I do plainly aſſert, that the army is diſbanded, in the ſame manner as has been accuſtom'd on the like occaſions; and that neither he, nor I, nor any man living in his ſenſes believes, that this miniſtry, nor any other, unleſs we ſuppoſe them mad, would ſet up a military power in oppoſition to

their

their own, which, as I obſerv'd before, has a much better baſis, and is moſt devoutly to be preſerv'd. But without theſe flights and wildneſſes, there is no getting on with ſuch a long chain of Nothings; and therefore the D——e, the army, and the two B——rs; the two B——rs, the army and the De —; the connection, the danger, and the horror; the horror, the danger, and the connection, and ſuch like ſtuff *ad infinitum*, jingled, varied, travers'd, and confounded, with great vigour and ſprightlineſs, marches *in terrorem*, through at leaſt ten pages; and then we re-enter again, with only a parentheſis of ſo many pages, on the old ſubject. That is to ſay, *that he only begs leave to ſay, with all imaginable reſpect for the illuſtrious perſon, we have been diſcourſing of, with the moſt grateful ſenſe of his merit and ſervices, which ought to be acknowledg'd, encouraged, and rewarded, in every way but this; let me have leave to ſay, and I hope every honeſt man in the kingdom will ſay with me firſt, &c.* That him, who begins with nonſenſe, generally concludes with *jargon*; and therefore I ſhall beg leave to *ſay*, what every man of ſenſe, who reads with any degree of attention, muſt neceſſarily *ſay*, that enough has been ſaid to make us all ſtare; and ſo we will renew the old ſubject again, and ſee what page 33 can contribute to amuſe us farther.

We are now got to the removal of the E— of O——. And this too ſeems to have been the work of the two B——rs, which indeed is equally probable with moſt of the examiner's ſuggeſtions, and of a piece with them all; but as they have been ſo very cunning

cunning all along, and done ſuch wonderful feats in the ruining of the war, in connecting the military and civil power, in eſtabliſhing ſtanding armies, making the —— their priſoner, the P——e their adverſary, and the D—e their dupe and dependant. And in all things underſtood, and purſued their own intereſt with ſo much art and addreſs, and with ſuch ſucceſs, as when in disfavour with their S—n, to give him a new M—y. It is wonderfull how they contriv'd, on their puſhing out the E— of *O——d*, to let the only man they fear'd, get into poſſeſſion of the reins of power, in preference to themſelves. If we could manage to get this happily accounted for, the reconciling of ſuch obvious contradictions would not be attended with any kind of future difficulty. Political penetration would then ſtart up in quite a new light; and impoſſibilities, incongruities, inconſiſtencies, and ſuch like, would be conquer'd with great facility; black prov'd to be white, and white black; this, that, or any thing as happens to come uppermoſt. *But for this, we are now to offer further evidence.*

This evidence is, *that the two B——rs were brought up at the feet of W——, who was their Gamaliel in politicks*, and therefore firſt turn'd him out, and put their adverſary in. *No, they themſelves were ſuffer'd to continue.* Though it is ſhewn ſome pages paſt, that they did not get in untill ſome time after, which is indeed the truth; but as it now anſwers beſt, we will have them in at firſt, and a few pages hence, we will contrive to turn them out again, as the two B—rs are good for

nothing but to be bandyed about, like a couple of ſhuttlecocks, and played, and placed, and dandled with, as beſt ſuits the author's convenience; and therefore it is time to ſee what is next to be done with them.

The examiner is certainly a very merry fellow, as well as an eminent politician, and however cunning he makes the two B—rs to be, his own dexterity ſtill triumphs over all. For now we are about to ſhew that theſe wiſe two B—rs have neither parts nor character, which is prov'd by their keeping their own ſecrets ſo well, that their having a hand in the removal of the E—l of *O—d was ſcarce ſuſpected.* This is demonſtration's half brother, yet I'll be hang'd if there's ever an old witch in the kingdom would be able to make it out. Thus you ſee, gentle reader, how we great men prove or diſprove any thing, are a kind of intellectual conjurers, or mental hocus pocus men, that can, when the imagination is prone, change in idea the man into an *owl*, and by a ſudden turn of fancy, re-humaniſe him again.

Now the two B——rs being continued in, the new M—rs plan was diametrically oppoſite to that of the old, and therefore, *they recommend the old ſyſtem in contradiction to the new, and under the pretence of that conſiſtency which they had not obſerv'd themſelves, were to engage the phalanx when time ſhould ſerve to avow it.* This *phalanx*, I ſuppoſe, is what in another place is titled the *cabal*; it has many other names here and there ſcatter'd about, and the reader may be aſſured is the ſame we have been all along canvaſſing. The

The reaſon why the two B—rs, or the *phalanx*, or the *cabal*, or, &c. are now brought in again, is, becauſe the ſtage ſhould not be left empty, and the new M—r talk to himſelf, which is againſt the rules of the drama; as that always ſuppoſes when ſomebody talks, he ſhould have ſomebody to talk to, except in the caſe of a ſoliloquy, which an actor may ſpeak alone. Therefore though you are told before that the others are out, yet here they are ſuppos'd to be in, or the buſineſs of the ſtage ſhould be at a full ſtop.

Upon this rational ſuppoſition let us ſee what they are doing together; why the parties ſuppos'd preſent, only affected conſiſtency, to gloſs their rottenneſs. They were fond of a peace, only becauſe they were fonder of corruption. Let us ſee how this tallies. Some pages paſt this fondneſs for a peace was, becauſe the war was the new M—rs; and therefore it is ſaid at leaſt twenty times over, that they ruin'd the war, which look'd plauſible enough, and had ſomething of the politician in it; but as the caſe now ſtands upon this further charge, I am afraid policy is as much out of the queſtion, as the ſenſe and reaſon of the thing. For none but this giddy brain'd author could be ſo ſtupid as to ſuppoſe, but that there is greater room for corruption in a war, than in peace, as there are infinitely more opportunities of ſinking upon the public in the former, than in the latter; this is ſo obvious to the common ſenſe of mankind, that if they were not contradiction mad, they could not avoid ſeeing it

without any illuſtration. His firſt ſuggeſtion may have ground, but this is quite ſenſeleſs, yet wants not the qualities of a very pretty romantic amuſement.

The 36th page affords us a new proſpect, and leads us out of abſurdity, into downright ignorance. He ſays, that the new M——rs were render'd unpopular, by following the very maxims which had render'd all other Miniſters popular. If proof could have been expected any where, we ſhould have found it here; but the contrary is ſo extremely well known, that an attempt in this author to prove any thing would amount to ſelf-conviction, and lead him quite out of his beat.

It is very pleaſant to obſerve how the examiner doubles; I have hunted him now through almoſt thirty ſix pages, and thought I had him ſafe at every turn, but as I find him among the furrows, I loſe him among the brakes. In a word, he is at once the wildeſt and moſt cunning beaſt that ever led his purſuers through the political labyrinth; would any body believe that we are again upon the very ſpot, from whence at firſt we ſtarted? and yet nothing is more true. For he is now proceeding to explain the motives which induced the two B—rs to ruin the war, which in contempt of their notions of conſiſtency, they had promiſed to ſupport. And then the ſeveral ſteps and gradations by which they obtain'd their ends.

This author has ſurely the ſtrangeſt head that was ever put upon man's ſhoulders, for though he is beginning again upon the ſame ſubject, he confeſſes that

that he has little or nothing to ſay about it; that is, as to the firſt part, ſo is to proceed on his ſteps and gradations; theſe are unlucky expreſſions, being the very things whereby he was enabled to get up upon the ſtage, and expoſe alternately, the merry andrew and mountebank, in his own ſimple individual perſon. And now it ſeems they made a peace, or ruin'd the war, for fear the new M-—r ſhould have the honour of it. There is ſome appearance of politicks in this, and whether true or falſe is bleſt with a meaning, a point too often forgot in the courſe of this dream book, or at leaſt is a better thought, than that about corruption. But he has aſſerted long before, that one *Gamaliel*, whom he pick'd out of the new teſtament, had taught them long before not to approve any war. And if this be true, then other reaſons ſeem unneceſſary; but when an author has once pack'd up a bundle of reaſons in his brain, there are many reaſons why they ſhould all come out; firſt to ſhew that he had them in ſtore, next to lengthen out his performance, and laſtly, to ſhew with what addreſs he can play his reaſons againſt other people's reaſon, and triumph over the common ſenſe of his readers. I dare ſay this jocoſe rogue laugh'd in his ſleeve, to think how many fools he ſhould make, by cheating them into a warm expectation of finding ſomething in his pamphlet; diverting himſelf in the mean time in obſerving them give money to ſee the ſhow, of the horſe's head, where the tail ſhould be. He conſider'd at the ſame time a point which few authors attend to, which is the giving people words

enough for their money; and ſelling what the bookſellers call an honeſt eighteen penny pamphlet, for a ſhilling. I knew a brother mountebank, who by a ſimilar conduct gain'd a very comfortable eſtate. His method was to give away the more bulky part of his pacquet, to thoſe who paid him a ſhilling for the reſidue; by which he at the ſame time pick'd the people's pocket, and had the credit of being an eminent phyſician, who travell'd out of charity. For the ſame reaſon this author is talk'd of as being at leaſt a lord, though I can't think there is a lord in the kingdom fool enough to write ſuch eminent nonſenſe.

What is ſcatter'd here and there in favour of a noble perſon, whoſe merit is extremely well known, will very ill make amends, for an impoſition on the common underſtanding of mankind, by leading them a wild gooſe chaſe, through an intricate ſcene of vicious popularity. Nor will that noble perſon have reaſon to thank him, when he comes to find, that he is brought on the ſtage meerly to countenance a libel on one branch of the royal family, various impudent reflections on the King, perſonal abuſe on ſome of the nobility, and univerſal ſcandal on all elſe that falls in his way; ſo that whether this man be an artfull writer for the court, or a prejudiced man againſt it, there is only this to be ſaid in his favour, that it is not eaſy to determine, whether thoſe he abuſes, or thoſe he praiſes are moſt obliged to him.

The ſpirit of this performance owes its total being to ſuppoſition, and I have not yet obſerv'd any thing

thing that he has ſuppos'd, but what may be either true or falſe; the balance lies wholly in the biaſs, or affection of the reader. And it is not unpleaſant to obſerve, when a piece of this kind is puft into a run, how it makes people look at one another, as aiming to learn, in this uncertain ſtate of judgment, from the countenances of each other, whether to applaud or condemn. If reaſon renders the latter moſt juſt, the temper of the times, and the idea of an eminent political writer renders the former more natural; and tho' they know not whom this great man is, yet as he has ſuggeſted, ſuppoſed, and fancied ſo much for them, it would be ungrateful not to return the compliment, allowing all that's poſſible in his favour.

Something like a new ſcene now preſents it ſelf before us, and in page 39, we find a perſon brought on the ſtage, whom I think has not appear'd perſonally before, and is attended by a train compoſed partly of new matter, and partly of what has been introduced many times before. *This Man, this Great Man*, had ſet himſelf up as the *Cicero* and *Cato* of the age, and is produced here, to form a connection between the two B——rs and the *Broadbottoms* in the ſame manner as the D—e was employ'd before, to cement or unite the civil and military power; *This Man, This Great Man*, is kept out of place, in order to frighten the two B——rs out of their wits; for it ſeems, that notwithſtanding the ſaid two B——rs have been ſhewn much too hard for a greater, great man; yet this leſſer great man is to be too hard for them, and ſo we find him bully-

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ing about two articles, *oſtenſible*, peculiar, and common, to the *Broad-bottoms*, and to both parties. The firſt comprehended a *Hanoverian* tub, and the other the old ſtory, the ruin of the war; and hereupon aroſe a fierce debate, between the great *Broad-bottom* and the younger B——r, about the motions and operations of this *Hanover* tub, as it regarded the ruining of the war, and the peculiar intereſt of the *Broad-bottoms* upon which occaſion this younger B——r, who had ſet up this Ciceronian *Cato*, to terrify others, *grew frighted for himſelf*, and rather choſe to let the ſaid tub move about how he would have it, than remain any longer the *butt* of his abuſive oratory; *which frivolous as it was, he could neither bear nor repel.*

This great, little, frivolous, ſignificant, terrifying *Broad-bottom*; it ſeems, was one *anti-Dimmock*, and the manner of terrifying the younger B—r was, a conſent to let him have 57,965 pounds to put into this tub, and to ſend over in it to *Hanover*, and 2000,000 pounds more, until the temper of the times ſhould mend. And now this fierce debate is at laſt ſo happily concluded, we ſhall finiſh another little parentheſis, and diſcourſe about his R—H—— the D——e again.

The two B——rs being now at the head of the army, and intending the ruin of the war as before, order'd their lieutenant the D---e with only 18000 foot and 4000 horſe to attack the *French* army intrench'd, conſiſting of 70,000 men under the countenance of their Sovereign, and conduct of their ableſt General. The two B—rs certainly knew

that

that 22,000 *Dutch* would not, and 8000 *Hanoverians* could not fight, and without communicating this knowledge to their lieutenant, they at all events ſet him a fighting. The examiner is very happy at invention, but not very dextrous in drawing characters and ſuiting them to the perſons; we find one of theſe two B——rs juſt before frighted by a ſingle *Broad-bottom*, and him an *anti-Dimmock* too, now acting like the fratral *Maccabees*, and attacking great armies with handfuls of men, which can only be accounted for by ſuppoſing, that the elder B—r was at leaſt a hero of the firſt magnitude; however I ſuppoſe they both kept themſelves entrench'd in the cabinet, and left their lieutenant to execute the dangerous exploit: but of this perhaps we may hear more hereafter.

The loſs of *Tournay* is made the effect of this raſh attack, tho' ſome think it would have been taken, had not the attack been made; however it certainly brought the Pretender into *Scotland* with about 40 men, when there was not above 4000 effective men in the Iſland, and impoſſible for the D—e to ſend any to our aſſiſtance. How the fact ſtands as to the 4000 effective men is not very clear, tho' I think it will prove falſe, as I am ſure it did as to the D—e's not being able to ſend any men over; but theſe are little miſtakes that rambling writers eaſily gallop over, which what follows ſufficiently evinces.

The Pretender being now got over, the next thing is to prove that the two B—rs conniv'd at the growth of the rebellion, which is thus demon-

ſtrated. The young Pretender was become returning officer for *Scotland*, and while they held their places, they were ſure of acting in the ſame capacity for *England*. This is I think the only fact which is attempted to be demonſtrated, and infinitely excels all the caſuiſtical nonſenſe, that had ever the impudence to appear in print. What follows immediately is of the ſame complection.

His—is then, either obliged to take the *Law* from them, or to ſee the way render'd ſmoother than ever, from *Scotland* to St. *James*'s; which his M—y took does not appear, no more than what the examiner means; but it ſeems in the next paragraph, that whether the road was ſmooth'd or not, the influence of the two B—rs continued, and *Cato* the Ciceronian orator, and Stoic, tumbled by them neck and heels into the cloſet. In the courſe of this tranſaction another fact appears, which the examiner has more wit than to attempt to demonſtrate. This was a battle between the —— and the two B——rs about bringing in this *Cato*; when the ſaid two B—rs meeting a repulſe, they declar'd their reſentments by reſigning their employments, and articling with every other perſon to do the ſame. Theſe two B——rs are the moſt terrible fighting fellows I ever heard of, they firſt attack the *French* in their trenches, next the —— in his cloſet, and I don't deſpair ſoon of hearing they are got into *Scotland* battling the Pretender, and meerly to ſhew their warlike parts, firſt ſuffering him to raiſe an army. But for variety ſake, let us return to foreign affairs.

The

The next that falls in our way to be perſonally abus'd, is P—*W*---of *H*—, and I am in ſome hopes that by degrees we ſhall have them all round, men, women, and children, that have any relation to the royal family, either by affinity, conſanguinity, or otherwiſe howſoever. The perſon now in queſtion, it ſeems was a tool to the cabal; and aſſiſted to ſcreen them from the imputation of having rejected the treaty of *Hanau*; and openly laying the blame of the miſcarriage on the E— of *G*——: as to this noble lord, tho' I am ſorry to find him immers'd, amongſt ſuch rubbiſh; yet as he is here, I can't help taking ſo much notice of him, as to clear him from this reflection; by preſuming that he did not think that the failure of the treaty of *Hanau* was any miſcarriage; nor do I believe that the P—of *H*--- had any more hand in the affair, than the man in the moon; and in my opinion is only lugg'd in here, to make what the poets call more buſineſs upon the ſtage; if he is follow'd by the great *Mogul*, or the emperor of *China*, I ſhan't wonder; for more muſt be found, to give the drama a perfect finiſhing.

In page 49, we find a maſter ſtroke of politicks purſued; and the two B——rs condeſcending to take the —— into their alliance, and thereupon agreeing to take 4000 more of his electoral troops into their pay. This is ſo eminently ludicrous, a reach, ſo far beyond all other writers; a thought ſo wild, whimſical and ridiculous, as could only ſtart out of the regions of *Bedlam*. But the affinity appears, only a little higher romanticis'd than the reſt.

The D—— is now upon the point of getting out of *leading ſtrings*, that is ſay, out of the hands of his nurſery maids the two B——s; and I hope he will ſoon be out of the paws of the examiner, who, ſeems to delight in worrying him. Hence it ſeems the war is to be continued in compliment to the D——e, who has now learned to walk alone, and that he might confirm the glory, as a man in *Flanders*; which he had acquir'd as a child in *Scotland*. Here the fautors of the peace begin to commence warriors; and from thence it may be concluded, that the ſcheme for *ruining* of the *war*, is at an end; and ſo ſhall hear no more on that ſubject. But this is perhaps a miſtake, for we find in page 78, a paragraph that undeceives us in this particular, and which haſtens to finiſh the cataſtrophe. I have follow'd the example of *Shakeſpear*'s chorus to get at it, reflecting as I journied on, that as the D——e was become his own maſter, the two B——rs and him hand and glove, their alliance with his M—— ſign'd and ſeal'd; the *Broad-bottoms* unanimous in carrying on of the war, and the two B——rs in perfect good humour on that account; I conceiv'd it now time to draw towards the end of my labours, by getting out on the wing from a wilderneſs of thorny perplexities, which without ſuch a determin'd motion, was not eaſy to be effected. For I find in the concluſion, the following remarkable paragraph.

"As in a play, when every ſcene and every in-
" cident ſerves to unravel the plot, and haſten the
" cataſtrophe; ſo every event now ſerv'd to unfold

" and

" and accompliſh the great purpoſe of *ruining* the " *war.*"

The reader may ſee by this, what a pretty piece of work I ſhould have had, if I had gone through ſuch a wild ſcene, paragraph by paragraph; but as I have given the clue, he may eaſily clear the reſt of the way himſelf: what I have remark'd, I hope is ſufficient to evince the folly of men's being captivated, with ſuch romantic writing, where one paragraph eternally contradicts the next, and fram'd and conſtructed on ſuch a ſandy baſis, ſo ſenſeleſs and ungrounded, that the writer's friends may truly ſay it is totally unanſwerable; for I challenge the Author or others, for him to ſhew any fact prov'd, or ſo ſubſtantiated, as fairly to demand credit from one reaſoning man in the kingdom; or indeed any thing that looks like a fact in one place, that is not in another directly oppoſite. Such diſingenuity, mingled with ſo much invective, ſo invidiouſly contriv'd, to amuſe, alarm, and deceive, is quite a new ſpecie of ſcribling; and as ſuch never appear'd in our language, and has its ſource in a bad heart, and a diſtemper'd brain; I think, let the author be of what party, or take which ſide of the queſtion he will, he is equally to be deſpis'd and diſcountenanc'd; eſpecially as he has the aſſurance to tell us at laſt, that when he takes up his pen again, we are to expect a like ſeries of evidence.

THE END

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